

*Catalogues*

A  
C A T A L O G U E

OF THE

C O I N S

O F

C A N U T E,

KING of DENMARK and ENGLAND;

WITH,

S P E C I M E N S.

*by Richard Gough.*



L O N D O N,

Printed by W. BOWYER and J. NICHOLS:

And sold by T. PAYNE and Son, Meuse-Gate; W. BROWN, Corner of Essex-Street, Strand;  
and N. CONANT (Successor to Mr. WHISTON), Fleet-Street.

MDCCLXXVII.

*Presented  
by Richard Gough Esq.  
July 4. 1777.*

CATALOGUE

OF THE

COLONIALS

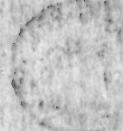
OF

CANUTE

KING OF DENMARK and ENGLAND:



SEPTEMBER



PRINTED BY W. J. BOWMAN, 11, NASSAU ST.

AND SOLD BY THE BATHURST ST. BOOKSellers, 11, NASSAU ST.

AND BY THE BATHURST ST. BOOKSellers, 11, NASSAU ST.

AND BY THE BATHURST ST. BOOKSellers, 11, NASSAU ST.

MDCCCXXXVII



# CATALOGUE

## OF CANUTE'S COINS.

THE greatest number of Coins of CANUTE extant in any Cabinet is believed to be those enumerated by Keder, which amount to seventy. Sir Andrew Fountaine has engraved twenty-one; and from his table were copied those in Spelman's Life of Alfred, and Drake's Eboracum, as well as many of those given by Mr. Thoresby to Bishop Gibson, for his edition of the Britannia. Lauerentzen in his edition of Jacobæus's "Museum Regium" has engraved thirty. In the plates published by Lord Pembroke is only one, and in the Bodleian are five.

Mr. White has six or seven coins of Canute; of which five varieties on both sides are ranged at the bottom of the annexed plate. He has communicated to me the mint-masters and places on others which have passed through his hands. Mr. Bartlett has two. Mr. Southgate two. Mr. Tutet one. Mr. Hodfol three. The Duke of Devonshire thirty-eight. Dr. Hunter twenty-eight. The British Museum has fifteen, which I shall distinguish by Cotton three, Sloane eleven, and Lord Maynard one. All these are here noted.

About the middle of the summer of 1774, a greater number than had ever been known before came to light in Orkney. A tenant of Mr. William Lindsay, of Caldale, digging peat for his winter fuel in a moss called Whiteford, lying at the bottom of a hill of the same name, hard by Mr. Lindsay's house, about two miles from Kirkwall\*, discovered about two feet under ground, above three hundred coins, with many silver fibulæ, in two cows horns; and a great quantity of broken pieces of fibulæ, amounting to about nine ounces. Many of the coins and fibulæ were dispersed before Mr. Lindsay was informed of the discovery. The remainder, with three of the fibulæ and the two horns, were presented to Thomas Dundas, Esq; of Castlecary, son to Sir Lawrence Dundas; twelve coins and one fibula were given to Mr. George Ross, of Pitkerry; Mr. Pennant obtained six of the coins; three were sent to

\* Wise Num. Bodl. 96. h. Tab. xvii.

\* Copied, by favor of Mr. Lort, from the MS Catalogue drawn up by the late Mr. Snelling.

\* This nobleman left his whole collection of coins to the British Museum. The duplicates are returned to his heir.

\* This town, still "the only remarkable one in the county of Orkney," as Mr. Wallace observes, was called by the Danes *Kirkviog*, which Buchanan (l. c. 48. compared with Toræus, p. 5.) improperly thought should be written *Cracoviaca*, and that it had been corrupted to *Carcua*, and thence to *Kirkwall*; whereas, in reality, these names all mean the same, q. d. *Kirkvaa*, or *waas*, the great church: or, perhaps, *St. Magnus'* church, from the king of Norway, of that name, who built it, or in whose honor it was built.

me; some to Dr. Hunter, and three to Mr. Dalton, for his Majesty's Cabinet. Most of those in the possession of Mr. Dundas having, in their way to him, past through my hands, I had an opportunity to examine them at leisure, and to engrave the annexed plate, which exhibits forty-two specimens of their varieties as to place, with one of the horns and two of the fibulae, of the real size\*. I have since been favoured with a sight of the rest of this singular treasure. As every one of the legends in the whole number was sufficiently fair to ascertain the mint-master and place, it may not be unacceptable to the enquirers after such matters, to subjoin a list of the legends on both sides, noting the variations, with a comparative view of all the legends of this Prince's coins engraved or described by others, or which I have received from English cabinets.

A Danish Medallist† has observed, that no coins of Canute are to be met with of any other than *English* mints; notwithstanding he reigned two years longer in his own country than over England, which he governed nineteen years. This observation seems to be confirmed by the discovery of some of this prince's coins of English mintage with others of our king Ethelred in a barrow in Zeland, mentioned by Olaus Wormius‡. England might be his favorite residence, as he had made it so considerable an accession to his paternal territory by compact and succession; and he affected to court the good will of his new subjects, by taking the title of *Rex Anglorum*, and sinking his other title. Among Sir A. Fountaine's coins we have *Rex Ang. & Anglorum*. Among Mr. White's and the Sloanian *Anglor. & Angloru*. Among Dr. Hunter's *Anglo & Anglorum*. It is remarkable, however, that this new title REX A. occurs only on six of the coins before us. A specimen of it is given in the title page.

Keder has noted four varieties of this prince's coins. The first exhibits his bust in armour to the left with a helmet or diadem, in his left hand the sceptre surmounted with a lily. The cross in a quatrefoil with pellets at the corners, or with another kind of cross laid upon it. See the Plate N° V. 2. The bust has the diadem or sceptre, which on some is surmounted by four pellets in form of a cross. The cross issues from a circle on the center.

\* There was a third sort of fibula, a full half inch broad and flat; weight, one ounce five drachms and an half, or six drachms. One was shaped like the staple of a bolt, and another like a hook for hanging cloaths on. They all lay on the mouths of the horns, or near them. Of the same kind were, probably, those nine, which Wallace says were found in Westra, "shaped like a horse-shoe, but round;" which, in his wretched print, look like a crescent. Compare also that found in an urn in Scotland, communicated by Mr. Lethieullier to the Society of Antiquaries; or, the golden ones discovered in Ireland. See Archæol. II. 46. In the bottom of one of the horns were several bits of coarser silver, which seemed to have been parts of fibulae cut, one of which is in the hands of Mr. Dundas. The horns were laid in a sloping position, and are of the size of those of the Orkney cattle. The moss where they were found has always been dry, and the peats cut on it remarkably firm and heavy.

† Broder, p. 39. The little acquaintance this writer discovers with his subject is most extraordinary. He professes not to know the meaning of many of the reverses. *Quid arborum nonnullorum ex his nummorum facies legendum praebeat dicere baud sustinuo, quanquam litera non adeo sunt obscuræ. Titulus regis esse non potest.* p. 40.

‡ Mon. Dan. p. 47.

\* Spelt also *Re, Rat, Recx.*

† Malmfb. de gest. reg. II. p. 41.



3. The bust in a quatrefoil with a crown of fleurs de lis: the cross terminating in crescents, in a quatrefoil, with three pellets at the points. N° III. Fountaine 20. Keder 165.

4. The bust wearing a high pointed cap or helmet; the sceptre surmounted with three pellets. The cross in a circle, in the angles four rings inclosing a less; or, as Keder expresses it 181, *circumsepto umbilico quam adfectus quater cum inclusa spherula annulus interstinguit*. N° IV. Fountaine 1. rev. like Fountaine 21.

A 5th sort has an arm to the bust. See the Plate N° V, Mr. White's and British Museum.

A 6th has the bust helmeted in a quatrefoil. See the Plate N° II. The reverse like Fountaine 16. 19.

The first of Canute's coins in Fountaine's tables, N° 6 in Spelman's, one Bodleian, and the Pembroke, give him a pointed helmet; as in the Plate N° IV. Fountaine's No. 17 a crown of fleurs de lis like that of the Saxon kings; see the Plate N° I. and III. In general he wears a diadem like that on the coins of the Lower Empire, Fountaine, N° 9. and Spelman N° 30, though the last is much too elegant. Keder describes it "aut simpliciter diadema aut galeam diadematam." See the Plate N° II. and V. The features of the face are rather sharp, the nose prominent, the chin bearded. Mr. White has one (see the Plate N° III.), where the nose seems covered by the enormous snout of the helmet, represented in the Bayeux tapestry. He has three varieties in the drapery; two where it is cut off by the quatrefoil, one where it reaches to the bottom, and one where it admits the whole arm. In some of the Orkney coins the sceptre is held upright, in others more or less oblique, which seem to be accidental variations; as well as the form, sometimes the flower being on a ball or globe, sometimes like a spear head fitted by a socket on a staff, sometimes the pellets hanging from the leaves of the flower, and sometimes inclosed within them, or under them. Keder describes some with the king's bust *sustinens sceptrum quatuor globulos in crucis quasi modum dispositos*; which I take to be only the leaves of the lily worn broader.

The general form of the cross on the reverse is as Keder describes it 136, *circa umbilicum annulata*. Four more varieties besides these on Mr. White's are engraved page 10. The first from a coin in the possession of Francis Smith, esq; of York: the others from the British Museum. These, with the five in the large plate, seen to include all those in Fountaine's table. N° V. is described by Keder 134, as *crux mediocris, cujus medietullum figura obtegit quadrangula ad singulos angulos exteriores inque parte intima spherulam habens*. N° 4, p. 10, as 165 *crux magna singulis lacertis in ternas quasi lunulas reversas exeuntibus, cujus media circumcludit schema quoddam speciem fere rosæ quadrifoliæ referens, ad singulos angulos trinis globalis vitus exornatum*. N° II, III. have only one crescent to each ba; and in others the quatrefoil has only single pellets; as Keder, p. 46.

Mulenius in his "Numismata Danorum" published by Bartholinus, Copenh. 1670, 4to. mentions only two coins of Canute. The one represents him young, the other advanced in years.

The

The state of the coinage among us, however rude, compared with that of other ages, was arrived at a much higher perfection than in Denmark. A great number of mints were established in England; and we shall find, that all these mentioned in the annexed list had been employed by the Saxon kings his predecessors, whose coins are more numerous, as well as of better workmanship, than those of his Danish predecessors. See the twenty-seventh plate of Jacobæus's "*Musæum Regium*" improved by Lauerentzen, in which are represented several Danish coins struck before the time of Canute, of the rudest workmanship, having neither head nor legend, by which they may be appropriated to any king, bishop, or city. This editor proves, (Part V. sect. v.) that the coin given by Broder to Sueno the first, the father of Canute, belongs to Sueno II, his nephew, who succeeded Magnus the Good in 1048. One need but look into Broder's "*Specimen antiquæ rei monetariæ Danorum*;" and we shall see that, barbarous as the engravings are, they represent the antient Danish money much more barbarous than the contemporary Saxon. We are informed by Matthew Paris, in his lives of the abbots of St. Albans, page 59, that Anketil, a famous engraver and worker in gold, and afterwards a monk in that monastery, was sent for into Denmark about the year 1112, where he continued seven years, and was appointed master of the royal mint. Yet it does not appear that there are any coins remaining of Nicholas, who was king of Denmark from 1106 to 1135. "It is perhaps most reasonable to believe," says the learned Mr. Clarke, "that these invaders had, in a state of continual motion, no mint of their own; for in both the treaties with the Danes, the Saxon princes reckoned all their fines and estimates by their coins, by *manças* and *shillings* only: and the Danes by their weights, *marks* and *oras*. These were the standard estimates on both sides, and no doubt such as were in common use, and what they had recourse to upon all occasions. If the Danes had then struck any silver coins, they had most probably been mentioned, as making a more respectable appearance." It is not to be doubted that Canute would employ the Saxon mint-masters, and accordingly of the seventy exhibited by Keder, allowing for variations in the spelling, twenty occur on the Saxon coins. The Confessor's coins being struck in his predecessor's mints are a good comment on those of Canute.

Neither does it appear that Canute made any material alteration in his coinage from his predecessors, except that those found in Orkney, and all others that have the same obverse, are smaller and thicker, but in weight agree with those of Ethelred, &c. *viz.* from 18 to 22 grains each. The coins of his Saxon predecessors weighed uniformly 24 grains.

Allowance must certainly be made for the inaccuracy of all former engravings of Danish coins: those done for Sir A. Fountaine not excepted, and from them all other engravings have hitherto been copied.

<sup>10</sup> Connexion of coins, p. 315.



The present publication is intended, as a table of all the coins of this prince which have hitherto come to light; with a view to excite the public curiosity after this branch of medallie knowledge hitherto little attended to.

If it be matter of surprize how so large a proportion of Canute's coin came to be concealed in so remote a part of his dominions as these were found in, perhaps a passage in the Chronicle of Norway, cited by Broder, p. 39. may account for this. About A. D. 1027, Canute formed a design of possessing himself of Norway. It was no difficult matter for him to revive his pretensions. The throne of that kingdom was then filled by Olaus, a weak and easy prince. He began with forming a strong party among the Norwegian Nobility. "But his emissaries found all their oratory ineffectual, till backt by a plentiful distribution of *English silver*, whose lustre captivated their eyes." It is well known that the Orkneys were part of the Norwegian dominions. St. Olaus, king of Normandy, conferred them in fee on two brothers, between whom they were divided unequally; Bruce had one third, and Thorfin the other two. As the former was not able to support his claim against his brother's superior force and interest, he appealed to Olaus, who determined that Bruce should have two thirds of the island to his share, and Thorfin keep the other. After Canute got possession of these, with the rest of Olaus' dominions, the award was altered; for Bruce, being at all the expence of defending the whole, was glad to relinquish one of his thirds to Thorfin for his assistance. On his decease a short time after, Thorfin became possess'd of the whole, and enjoyed it in the highest magnificence, till after the death of Canute, when he returned to the allegiance of the son of his former sovereign<sup>11</sup>. He died and was buried in St. Saviour's church, which he built at *Byrgisherad*, where he settled the first see in Orkney<sup>12</sup>, or first gave the bishop a settlement<sup>13</sup>. The conclusion is natural, that these coins were part of the currency of the new sovereign, or of his liberality to his new subjects of Orkney.

The *Brough of Birsay* is a small island, separated at high water from the main land of Orkney by a narrow strait. The highest promontory of this island is, at this day, called the *Brough-head of Birsay*, or *Birsay* or *Byrsa head*, two words the nearest to *Byrgisherad* now to be traced in the country. In this parish of Birsay are considerable remains of a building, said to have been a bishop's seat, distinct from those of a palace said to have been built by the illegitimate sons of John V, and of greater antiquity. The latter, which is called the *Upper Place*, was probably built out of them; the other is named the *Nether Place*, where are to be seen foundations very thick, and part of the outer gate. On the same little island are ruins of an ancient chapel; and not far from thence, on the main land, stands the parish church of Birsay, an old building lately repaired. Both these were objects of pilgrimage among the neighbouring islanders, who deposited money in payment of their vows in the chinks

<sup>11</sup> Torfæus Orc. l. c. 13, 14, 15. p. 49—65.

<sup>12</sup> Ib. p. 65.

<sup>13</sup> Ib. p. 160.

of the walls, or on the floors, where it continued safe, from a persuasion, that whoever stole it, would have the diseases or distresses of the donor transferred to him. The whole parish seems to have been considered as holy ground, and is the most pleasant and richest in extensive corn fields in the country. There is extant in Kirkwall a large cup or bowl, called the *Bishop's Cup*. It is made of an apple-tree root, and will contain a Scots pint and a gill, or about four English pints. Having been crackt at the bottom, the present possessor, who was connected with the family of the last bishop Mackenzie, had a small plate of silver, engraved with his name, fixt on it. But, whether this be the original cup, or made in imitation of it, is not determined. In a sandy hillock in *Sanday* island, were found, about thirty years ago, a battle-ax, and spear-head, with a human body.

The place where these coins were found has been always called *Caldale*, a broad bottom or valley, fitter for pasture than corn, and abounding with heath, moss, and moorfowl, the property of Mr. William Lindsay. It is distant about two English miles from the town of Kirkwall, sheltered from the N. N. E. and N. E. by a pretty large hill, called *Widesford* or *Whiteford*. On the S. and E. it is open and exposed; but at some distance to the S. W. is terminated by a ridge of lower hills, part of which is called *Keelilang*, and other parts by various and seemingly arbitrary names. But the whole, together with the low grounds, lying on the S. N. and E. sides, being a large common, pass under the general appellation of *Kingsdale*. A rising ground to the West of *Caldale*, between the North and South hills, and where they approach, is called *Smerquoy*. The nearest inhabited place to the N. W. of *Caldale*, is *Rinnebiller*, or *Rinnabuffer*, and that to the East *Instabillee*. Most of these names seem to be Norwegian or Norse; and all remembrance of their meaning is lost among the inhabitants. Through the middle of *Caldale* runs a small brook or burn. In the neighbourhood are a number of hillocks, which have been found to consist of small stones, like the rubbish of a quarry, not to be found near the spot, mixt with pretty good earth, some ashes, and a black burnt stuff, which has apparently been smothered before it was thoroughly reduced to ashes; but no burnt or rotten bones have yet been discovered in it. Below the surface of the surrounding ground are found stones, many of them flat, which seem to have been placed there by hand; but upon raising them (the place lying low and near the burn) springs bursting up prevent further search. There does not, however, seem to be any thing below them but the same kind of stones<sup>14</sup>.

Historians have remained hitherto in an unaccountable error about the spot in which the victory, which opened the way for Canute to the English throne 1016, was obtained. Our antient writers uniformly fix it at *Ashton* in Essex. Huntingdon<sup>15</sup> calls it *Esesdune*: Hoveden<sup>16</sup>, Florence of Worcester<sup>17</sup>, and Simeon Dunelmensis<sup>18</sup>, a hill called *Assendun*, i. e.

<sup>14</sup> Letter from Mr. W. Lindsay to Mr. George Paton of Edinburgh.

<sup>15</sup> P. 207. <sup>16</sup> P. 249. <sup>17</sup> P. 387. <sup>18</sup> P. 174.



*the Mount of the Asps*: Math. Westmon. <sup>19</sup> *Affandune*: Bromton <sup>20</sup>, *Esfendun* in *Essex*: Higden <sup>21</sup>, *Afbedun*: Hist. Elien. <sup>22</sup> *Affandun*: Malmfbury <sup>23</sup>, *Affanduna*: Stowe <sup>24</sup>, *Aeffenden*, (*Ashden*) in *Essex*: Hollinshed <sup>25</sup>, *Afbdone*, in *Essex*, *three miles from Saffron Walden*: Carte <sup>26</sup>, *Afbdown*, in *Essex* <sup>27</sup>. This has been fixt to *Afbdown*, near Hadstock, in Freshwell hundred. Bartlow church, which has a round tower, a mode of building usually, though on no good ground, ascribed to the Danes, is supposed to be "Aflandune minster, built of lime and stone by king Canute in 1020, for the souls of those who were slain there 1016, in the battle between Edmund Ironside and him"; from which words some have even looked for a *monastery* here. It could not be Bartlow church, because that stood too far from the field of battle. Bartlow hills, seven or eight conical artificial mounts (now four) have been conceived the barrows over the slain on that occasion. On opening these were found a stone coffin, containing two bodies, one of which lay with the head to the other's feet; two other stone coffins with pieces of bones in them, and many chains of iron like those of horses bits, or, perhaps, links of mail <sup>28</sup>. "There has been an attempt to make *Afbingdon*, in Rochford hundred, the place of this action; but with no more pretence, than an inclination to new discoveries. At Canewden, in that neighbourhood, is, indeed, one remarkable barrow, on which has stood a beacon: and the nearness of Canutus, in pronunciation, to Canewden, may have given spirit to doaters upon etymology;" says Mr. Salmon <sup>29</sup>, than whom no man was fonder of making new discoveries, many of them on less authority than this. Weever <sup>30</sup> was the first who thought of this derivation, which unfortunately will not hold, Canewden being called *Carendune* in Domesday. But the scene of action is rightly placed at *Afbingdon*, in its neighbourhood, in Rochford hundred, by Mr. Camden, though he is singular in his opinion. Every thing on the spot confirms it. In Woodham Mortimer parish, in the marsh, on the Chelmsford side of Burnham or Crouch river, are twenty-four barrows, grouped by pairs, each pair surrounded by a ditch. At Canewden is the Danish camp, which may have served the Romans before <sup>31</sup>. Battlebridge, four miles lower down the river, may have taken its name from it, though Hull bridge (now only a ford and ferry, the piles remaining in the river) is close to the marsh where the barrows are. *Hocklie* church, on the bold Eastern shore of the river, called also *Hocklie super montem* <sup>32</sup>, from its high situation, retains the memorial of victory in its name, and is probably the *minster* built by

<sup>19</sup> P. 399. <sup>20</sup> P. 905. <sup>21</sup> P. 274. Ed. Gale. <sup>22</sup> P. 497. lb.

<sup>23</sup> Il. c. 10. 40. b. <sup>24</sup> P. 92. <sup>25</sup> P. 176. <sup>26</sup> I. 340.

<sup>27</sup> Knighton, p. 2314. intirely omits this memorable battle. <sup>28</sup> Lel. Coll. iii. 35.

<sup>29</sup> Hollinsh. ubi sup. Letter to the compiler of the Mag. Brit. i. 670. Morant. II. 539.

<sup>30</sup> Essex 167. <sup>31</sup> P. 655. <sup>32</sup> From the many urns found near the hall in 1712

and 1718, this was probably a considerable Roman station of the Comes litoris Saxonici.

Morant. II. 313.

<sup>33</sup> Ib. II. 287.

Canute. The angles of the octagon tower are rounded off, and the pillars have a massive antique appearance. Or it may be Assingdon church, which also stands on a hill, overlooking Dengy hundred<sup>24</sup>. The whole tract hereabouts abounds with monuments of the Danish invasions. Those people were at Malden, A. D. 921 & 991<sup>25</sup>, and Bradwell seems to have been their landing-place<sup>26</sup>. In further confirmation of this battle being fought at Assingdon, rather than at Ashden, we need only observe, that the war was carried on in the neighbourhood of London; that Edmund defeated them at Brentford, and crossing the river there, beat them again in Kent, pursuing them to Aylesford.

Canute, not long before his death, had obliged the Scots to do homage to the crown of England<sup>27</sup>; whence some of our historians have added to his other titles that of king of Scotland<sup>28</sup>. Sueno Aggo<sup>29</sup>, in a flourish of panegyric, makes his empire extend from Thule to the Greek empire.

Saxo Grammaticus<sup>30</sup> makes this great prince die, and be buried at Rouen in France. The concurrent testimony of our own, and other historians, supported by Broder, affirms that he died at Shaftesbury, and was buried in the old monastery at Winchester. His bones were supposed to have been deposited by Bishop Fox with those of Rufus, Emma, Wina, and Alwyn, in the third chest placed above the S. side of the choir. About twenty-five years ago, in new paving the choir at Winchester, close on the right hand of Rufus's tomb, almost by the bishop's throne, they found just below the surface a stone-coffin, containing an entire skeleton, which some would fain suppose to be that of Canute, but others more justly that of Henry de Blois. It was wrapt in a brown and gold mantle, with traces of gold round the temples; a wooden crass, about two yards long, and of the size of a common walking stick, lay by it, and a large gold ring, with a stone of great value, lying also by its side was lodged in the treasury.

<sup>24</sup> Salm. Ib. 385.

<sup>25</sup> Sax. Chr. p. 108. 126.

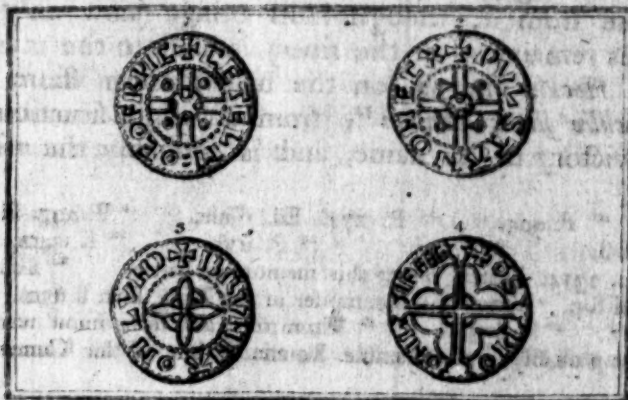
<sup>26</sup> Salm. Ib. 399.

<sup>27</sup> Carte I. 343.

<sup>28</sup> Huntingd. I. Eneom. Emma. Pontop. Gest. Dan. II. p. 127.

<sup>29</sup> C. 5. ap. Pontoppidan Gest. Danon. II. 127.

<sup>30</sup> L. x. p. 313. 410.



COINS



## COINS engraved in the annexed Plate.

1	WELSTAN O BR	Bristol	
2	BRINTRED ON LEN	Canterbury	
3	ERVAN ON LO	Colchester	
4	WLFINE ON LOL		
5	GODRIC ON LOLEL	Dover	
6	ETSIEE ON DOFRAN		
7	EDVINE ON ELXEL	Exeter	
8	EFIEE ON EEXELE		
9	10	LRINVL ON EOF	York
11	WVLE NOD ON EOFE	Ipswich	
12	ODIN ON EOFERVI		
13	GODMAN ON EORC	Hereford	
14	LIFINE ON LIPESVI	Hertford	
15	ELVINE ON HEREF	Hastings	
16	LEOFRIE ON HEOR	Norwich or Northampton	
17	BRID ON HESTINE	Lincoln	
18	SIRIE ON NORD		
19	SPERTERRAIL ON LI	London	
20	GODRIE SPOT ON LIN		
21	VEDLOS ON LINE	Thetford *	
22	SPERTARTA ON LINC		
23	VEDLES ON LINC	Oxford	
24	BRVN... R ON L		
25	SPERTARTBRAND LV	Shaftesbury	
26	SPERTARTINE ON LV		
27	WVNSILE ON LVN	Stamford	
28	LOERE ON LVND		
29	SPAN ON LVNDEN	Sudbury or Southwark	
30	ALFOLD ON DEO		
31	ALFOLD ON OL	Thetford	
32	LIFINE ON OL		
33	LODA ONN SLEFTE	Winchester	
34	FRIDVINE ON STA		
35	NORVLF ON STAN	Winchester	
36	NORVLF ON STANF		
37	DEVSTAN ON STANFO	Winchester	
38	ESELVINE ON SV		
39	BRVNSTAN ON DE	Winchester	
40	WELVINE ON DEO		
41	GODVINEAS ON VI		
42	SPILEMAN ON VIN		

\* Misplaced by the Engraver.

LIST of the Orkney Coins, ranged alphabetically by the Mints, with the various readings of the title on the Head side, and the different Mint-masters on the Reverse. The king's name is spelt uniformly. Where *Rex* & *Rex* make two columns, it means the difference of spelling on the coins.

The numerals after the mint express the number of duplicates struck there. Those at the head of the names the duplicates of each mint-master.

The third column recites coins of Canute, engraved by Spelman, Gibson, Fountaine, Drake, or in modern cabinets; the names of whose mint-masters have any resemblance with the new discovered ones. Under the towns are thrown the other mint-masters in them, and the variations in the name of the place.

B R.

+ ENVT RELX<sup>1</sup> 7VLSTAN

Elfelm on Briv. Keder 138. Leofwine on Bric. K. 207.  
Ethstan on Bri. D. of Devon.

I E N. \*

RELX

BRNTRED

Brightred. K. 142

I O.

RELX

IRVLAN

I O L. 3

RELX .A.

3 7VLFFINE

I O L E L.

RELX A. EODRIE

Plewine on Colne. D. of Devon.

<sup>1</sup> This mode of spelling seems peculiar to the Anglo Danish Coins. See Harold's in Keder, 205. Twenty-eight of Canute's coins in Keder have it.

<sup>2</sup> Keder, N° 33. 85. 86. 88. gives coins of Æthelred, with *Cent* and *Cent*.



## DOFRAN.

REIX

ETSILE

Luffwine on Dof. Spelm. vi. 31. A. Fountaine iv. 6. Camd. iii. 6.

ELXEL.

REIX

EDVINE

ELXEEE

REIX A.

EFILL

Thelnwine on Ecx. } D. of Devon.  
Iselod on Eax. }Wulstan } on Ecx. Sloane.  
Edfigewarf }

E O F. 24

REIX

1 EOLGRIM

} Dr. Hunter.

2 LRVLAN

3 LRINVL

EELVINE

5 EELVINE

2 ELVINE

q. Elfinan mo Eofr. AF.

iv. 5. Drake 33.

REELX

FERDEIN

Farthein mo Eofr. Dr. 32.

Farthein MTO Eof. Spelm.

vi. 6. AF. iv. 4. C. iii. 1. mo.

K. 190.

REIX

GODMAN

REX

7 NILDVLF

DEORSILE

Earngrim on Eo. K. 145.

Outhgrim mo Eof. Drake 35. C. iii. 10. Eoi AF. iv. 19. Spelm. vi. 38.

E O F E. 29

INVT

REOFE.

2 EOLGRIM

GODMAN

REIX

EELVINE

FRIDLOL

—

REX

8 LRVLAN

{ Recx A

{ Cruca mon Eofe. wt. 16 gr.

Francis Smith, Esq; of  
York.

—

—

2 NILDVLF

—

—

7 NLDVLF

REIX

REFEN

RINVL

Cinulf on Eofe. Dr. Hunter.

DVRIN

REIX+

REX

3 DVRGRIM

REELX

VVLNOB

Sunolf mo. Eofr. Drake 31. Sunolf mo Eof. AF. iv. 3. Bodl. Sunolf  
o Eof. Spelm. vi. 7. C. iii. 2.

Cruca. D. of Devon.

\* *Eaxec* Æthelred. Keder 105, 106. *Eaxe* 112. Hunewine o *Ex*. K. 165.\* This is a singular repetition of the places name on the head side, perhaps to be read  
Cnut R. Eofe. See the figure in the title page. There is one more instance at Eorc.

E O.

## EOFER. 25

RELX	one has A	4	BEORN	
		2	LODMAN	K. 149.
RELX	REX	5	LRVLAN	Crucan mo Eofrw. K. 186
RELX	REX	2	ODAN	
REX		2	ODIN	
		4	ODDIN	
RELX			REFEN	AF. iv. 12. Roefen Dr. 34.
		3	VLEDE	
				Wulnothii. o Eofrw. AF.
REX AN		2	VVLNOÐ	iv. 21. Drake 36.
				Wulfnoth mo Eofr. C.
				III. 4.

Bedrn on Eofr. One of the Orkney coins lent me from Edinburgh.

Cetel o Eoferw K. 167.

Cetel mō Eofrwic. Mr. Smith of York: the cross as in p. 10. N° 1, where Mr. Pegge thinks the annulets in the quarters indicate York mint. Wt. 164 gr.

Crinan Mo Eofr. AF. iv. 1. Spel. vi. 8. C. III. 3. Drake 30. D. of Devon.

Grimolf mo Eofr K. 192.

Hildulf on Eofer. Bodl.

Hildolf mō Eofer. Wormii Mon. Dan. p. 47.

Wulfstan mō Eofr. Late Mr. Fleming of Wakefield.

## EOFER. 1. 8

REEX	ODIN
	7 REFEN

## E O R L.

LNVT	REOFE	LODMAN
------	-------	--------

## L I P E S T L.

RELX A	LIFINE	Luftric on Gipefw. K. 157.
		Leofric. D. of Devon.

## H E R E F.

RELX	ELYINE
	Ordric on Here. K. 158.

## H E O R.

RELX	LEOFRIE
	Lifinc on Heort. Dr. Hunter.

HES.



( 13 )

# HESTINE

RELX BRID One of the Orkney coins.  
Elfward on Hes.

RELX NADAN BALVE  
RELX SVERTEIR  
RELX SVERTEBRAND

RELX L I N. 7  
RELX GODRIC SPOT Godric on Lincoln. K. 150.  
RELX 2 LONGRIN  
RELX LEOFFINE  
RELX NATAN

Hatha mon Linc. D. of Devon.  
Hathan on Linc. Sloane. Nathan. Bartlet.

SVERTINE  
SVERTINL  
Grimcetel mo Lin. K. 173. tab. III. 4. has the head crowned with  
lies in a quatrefoil.  
Swertebrad o Lin. Dr. Hunter

RELX L I N. 14  
RELX 2 BRIHTRIL  
RELX 4 LONGRIM  
RELX ELDRIE  
RELX 2 LIFINL  
RELX SPEARTINE  
RELX PEDLOS  
RELX 3 VULFRIC

Wulwine on Linc. K. 164. Wulbarn mo Linc. K. 204.  
Eofwold on Lic. Dr. Hunter.

RELX L I N. O. 5  
RELX LOGRIM  
RELX EORLAE  
RELX LIFINE Lifinc on Linc. K. 156.  
Dr. Hunter

SPEARTA  
VULFRIC Wulfric on Lincoln. K.  
162.

\* Mr. Bartlet inclines to think these single names; surnames not being then in use. Wulfric  
Spot was founder of Burton abbey in Staffordshire. Mon. Ang. I. 266. Spot was on a penny  
of the Conqueror minted in Southwark, in Lord Oxford's collection.

\* This has the ENVT quite behind the head, whereas most usually the T gets before.

D

LIN-

( 26 )

LEOFFINE

REX

One of the Orkney coins.

Leofwine. K. 198.  
Beofwine mo Lin-  
co. Sloane.

INVT. +  
+ INVT  
RELX A.  
RELX  
RELX

REX:  
REX

2 SPART I I  
2 SPART  
3 OSLAL Two of these have the S inverted.  
Dr. of Devon.

VEDLES

RELX

INVT

RELX

LIBINI

Aflac mo Lincoln. AF. iv. 7. K. 195. D. of Devon. Sloane.

Afla. Laurentzen.

RELX

BRIHTHER  
BRVNAR

RELX

BRIHTHER

4 BRVNAR Dr. Hunter. D. of Devon.

EADVOLD

GODEMAN

GODMAD

8 L. EOFFOLD Dr. Hunter

REX

REL

REL:-

SPARTBRAND

SPARTINI

VLEFSINE

VVNSILIE

REL:-

GODRIL

Godric on Ludden. K. 191.  
Lud. K. 151.

RELX

3 VVNSILE

GODERE

Godd on Lunde. K. 148.

Leofftan } Dr. Hunter.  
Egelwine }

LVN-



( 7 )

L V N D. 10

RE.

4 BRANN

REEX

2 BRVNMAN

Cotton. on Lu. K. 143.

REX

BRVNAR

RELX

REX

3 EDRED

{ Edwerdon Lunde. K. 146.  
Sloane.

RELX

2 ELVINE

Elfwine. K. 189. Elfw.  
One of the Orkney coins.  
Elfwerd. K. 139.  
Elfwig. K. 184.  
Dr. Hunter.

REL

LODERE

REL

REX

2 BODRIE

LOERE

3 LEOFRED

Leffie. K. 155.

VNSIIE

Elfred. } D. of Devon.  
Brinter. }

Eardnoth. K. 170.

Eadwold. K. 187.

Wulfic. AF. iv. 17. Spel. vi. 35. C. iii. 7.

Eadwold on LVD. } Two others of the Orkney coins lent me from  
Edwine on Lund. } Edinburgh.

L V N D E.

RELX

SPAN

D. of Devon.

Felewic. D. of Devon.

Wunstan. Dr. Hunter.

L V N D E N. 3

RELX

3 SPAN

Eadulf on Lunden. K. 144.

Eadwine. K. 169.

Edwine. AF. iv. 2. K. 147.

Elfwerd on Lunden. K. 183.

Elfwerd on Lund. K. 138.

Frethi on Lunde. K. 172.

Edred } on Lunde. Dr. Hunter.

Godwine }

Lemman on Lunde. K. 194.

Leofstan on Lun. K. 195.

Osulf on Lunden. Bartlet.

Theodred mon Lu. K. 202.

Witodere on Lund. AF. iv. 10.

Elfgar on Lunde. K. 182.

\* VT comes before the Face in both.

N O R D  
ELFERD

RELX

R-ELX

HANA

Manna on North. K. 169.  
Blomfield has engraved a  
coin of Eldred with  
Mannen on Northw.

RELX

SIRIL

Rinulf on Northw. D. of Devon.

RE

ALFVOLD

Dr. Hunter.

LIFINE

Leofden. Dr. Hunter.

Durewerd on O. K. 168.  
Egelferth on O. K. 137.  
Wulfwine on Ocx. K. 163.

S L E F T E.

RELX

GODA

Goda on Sceftesb. Dr. Hunter.

Egelric on Sceft. K. 181. One of the Orkney coins. Another, Seft.  
Sceft. K. 136.

S N O

RELX

BRVNINE

S T A 9

RELX

FRIDVINE

Dr. Hunter.

REX

2 LEOFEDEL

Leofden. Dr. Hunter.

RELX

2 LEOFFINE

Dr. Hunter.

4 DVRSTAN

RELX

3 LEOFFINE

RE

2 LEOFFINE

NORVLF

Dr. Hunter. North mone

Thurulf. K. 203.  
Godric. K. 152.

S T A N F.

REX

NORVLF

S T A N F O.

Leofric on Stanfo. K. 135.

Thustan on Stanfor.

Brunstan on St.

{ Dr. Hunter.

DVSTAN



## S V.

RELX

ESELVINE

Eselwine on Su. AF. iv.  
13. Thwaites reads it  
Eorl Selwine.  
Egelwine. D. of Devon.  
Elwine. Sloane.

## D E.

RELX

BRVNSTAN

Brynstan. D. of Devon.

## D E O. 2

RELX

ÆLFVINE

Dr. Hunter. Aelfwine on  
Theotf. K. 140.

R-EL-X

ALFWOLD

Aelfwold. D. of Devon.

Egewine on Theo } Dr. Hunter.  
Brunstan on Theote }

Elfwie on Theod. Mr. Hodfol.

Selwii on Theotco. Spelm. vi. 36. Theotfo. AF. iv. 18. C. III. 8.

Segwin on Theotfo. Sloane.

Swertinc on Theor. AF. iv. 9.

\_\_\_\_\_ Theo. }

\_\_\_\_\_ Theod. }

Ethelred. K. 39. 40. 75. 83.

Sunolf mo O eo K. 178.

## F I.

RELX

GODVINELAS

Keder's 153. LODVINE CASOVI is this legend ill divided.

## F I N. 2

RELX

SPILEMAN

LEOVINE

Brihtnoth on Wincs. K. 166.

Linna on Wincster. K. 175.

Edwerd on Wincestr. K. 188.

Ethelstan on Win. One of the Orkney coins.

Godnon on Winc. D. of Devon.

Wine on Wincestr. Dr. Hunter.

Ethelred's coins have Win. K. 23. 63. 64. Wint. K. 72. 87. 97. Wintoni. K. 94. Wincst. K. 116.

## E

Other

## Other Coins of CANUTE.

- Leofnoth on Cpn, or Cwn, or Cen. AF. iv. 15.  
 Ethelwine on Crog. *Crewkborn.* Mr. Southgate.  
 Elwine on Cr. ci.—Cnut rex Anglorum. Mr. Hodfol.  
 Winus on *Cruce.* K. 159.  
 Wurfwine on Cyn. D. of Devon.  
 Leofnoth on LLHI. D. of Devon.  
 Bru.gar on Dor. Mr. North's MS. } *Dorchester.*  
 Swet on Dorcest. K. 201.  
 Swertinc oi Deor. *Derby.* AF. iv. 9. D of Devon.  
 Edric on *Eðvor.* D. of Devon.  
 Ofwi on *Gipelles.* D. of Devon.  
 — Glei } in Mr. West's collection. *Gloucester.*  
 — Glew }  
 Orest on Grante. K. 200. *Cambridge.* { See Ethelred K. 54. 133.  
 Godwine on Grat. Cotton. { Edward K. 214.  
 Cniht on Grat. Dr. Hunter.  
 ENVT. ER. BE.  
 ELFRIG ON ER. Another of the Orkney coins lent me from Edinburgh,  
 and a second instance of the repetition of the mint on the obverse.  
 Leofwine on Ham. K. 197. *Southampton.* Hamt. Mr. Hodfol.  
 The same mint-master and place on Ethelred. K. 37.  
 Elfwine on Han. D. of Devon.  
 Theorsige on Heo. D. of Devon.  
 Swigeman on HIE. D. of Devon.  
 Sewin on Hyða. Mr. West. Mr. North's MS. *Hilbe.*  
 Eathno on Hun. } *Huntingdon.* Dr. Hunter.  
 Eadnoth o Hunted. }  
 Nodwinii on Iir'at. AF. iv. 16. *Camd. iii. 10.* Speed Hist. p. 400.  
 Edric on *Langwor.* D. of Devon.  
 Leowine on Le. K. 174.  
 Wulfwine on Lehr. K. 134. } *Leicester.*  
 Wulstan on Lehr. Sloane.  
 Groc on Leices. K. 193.  
 Seman on Leger. [Cester] Mr. West. *Chester,* where in *Domesday* were 7  
 mints. Mr. North's MS.  
 Ofwi on *Liffeg.* Sloane.  
 Elfric on *Lynaf.* Bodl.  
 Ieorcine on Meo. } AF. iv. 14. Thwaites corrects the first Theo for Thetford.  
 Wulfnot on Me. } K. 180. These two probably belong to *Manchester.*  
 Mr. Moreland, a limner of that place, has one struck there, and  
 inscribed *Meanc.*

Edwine



Edwine on Rant. D. of Devon. } q. Cant.  
 Elfwine on Rath. D. of Devon. }

Leodmer on Riic. Spelm. vi. 30. C. III. 5. q. *Linc.* or *Vinc.* or *Richmond*.  
 Mr. Thoresby had the coin. See his *Duc. Leod.* p. 347. It is now  
 in Mr. White's collection. Lord Maynard's in the Brit. Mus. has  
 Leodmer on Rinc.

..... Ripo. D. of Devon.

Siric on Rihb. .... K. 177.

— on Rose. K. 154. } *Rochester.*

Wulfen on Rosec. K. 160. }

Wulfred on Sro. K. 161. }

Leofstan on Scr. K. 196. } *Shrewsbury.*

Ethelred. K. 51. }

Wulfmer on Scr. Cotton. }

Seman on Seber. Mr. Southgate.

Senan or Seran on Seber. D. of Devon. two.

{ These two coins are un-  
 doubtedly the same, and  
 were struck at *Old*  
*Sarum.*

Etfige on Sero.---Cnut rex A. Mr. Tutet. }

Winfige mo o Sero. }

Winstan on Serbi. K. 179. }

Edric on Tan. K. 171. q. Tam. Totan on Ethelred's }  
 coin. K. 113. or *Toga & Tota.* K. 57. 58. }

Edric o *Tania.* Bodl. }

Selvin. eo n *Tota.* Pembroke. For Selwine on }

Elfwine on Wel. K. 141. q. *Wells.* }

Leowic on Werin. Bodl. *Worcester.* }

Wine on Wircest. *Worcester.* Dr. Hunter.

*Wonsfaimiar* is the legend on AF. iv. 20. which he declares to be  
 unintelligible. It is a *Danish* coin of Canute.

Thwaites reads the *W* after the *R um.* It is rather the cross, the usual  
 affix.

Leof. mon ... ner. } D. of Devon.

HTFIEINIꝰ IVL }

Coins of CANUTE, from Lauerentzen's edition of Jacobus' Museum Regium. Pl. xxv, xxvi, xxvii.

Cnut Rex	Landfer monet Lif7 : : : on oxfr7.
Cnut Rex	Blacanan on Sn. <i>Nottingham.</i>
Cnut Rex A.	Elward on Hest. <i>Hastings.</i>
Cnut Rex An	Leodmer on Ruc. q. <i>Richmond. see p. 21.</i>
Cnut Rex Ang.	Hildolf. mo Eofr.
	Lodricc on Norntu q. <i>Northampton.</i>
	Leofwig on Lunde
	Richulf on NorDf : : q. <i>Norwich.</i>
	Luefwine on Dof.
	Farthein m. t. o. Eof. <i>Blundered.</i>
	Sunolf mo Eof.
	Crinan mo Eofr.
	Afla mo Lincoln
Cnut Rex Angl.	Withrin mo Eofr7
Cnut Rex Anglo.	Luofric on Lunde
Cnut Rex Anglor.	Yulemer on EoD. <i>Blunder for Eof.</i>
	Dureerd m. Nor.
Cnut Rex Angloru.	Colgrim mo Eo
	Lodviic on Lunde
	Arncetel : o. Eo.
Cnut Rex Anglorum	Elfr : : : : mo Deo
	Elric on Seftefbr.
	Wulfric on Lunde
	Selwin on Theotfo.
	Outhgrim mo Eof.
	Sunegod mo Lin.
	Aflac mo Linco
	Brunta : : : : Lin. <i>Broken.</i>
Cnut in the field of the coin	Wulnoth mo Eoferw. <i>See AF 21.</i>



From this view of CANUTE's Coinage, it appears that he had mints in the following places in England.

Bristol,  
Cambridge,  
Canterbury,  
Chester,  
Colchester,  
Crewkhorn,  
Derby,  
Dorchester,  
Dover,  
Exeter,  
Glocester,  
Hastings,  
Hereford,

Hertford,  
Hithe,  
Huntingdon,  
Ipswich,  
Leicester,  
Lincoln,  
London,  
Manchester,  
Norwich,  
Nottingham,  
Oxford,  
Rochester,  
Sarum,

Shaftesbury,  
Shrewsbury,  
Southampton,  
Southwark,  
Stamford,  
Sudbury,  
Tamworth,  
Thetford,  
Wells,  
Winchester,  
York.

The late Rev. Mr. North, in a curious MS. account with drawings of Saxon and English coins, by Mr. Hodfol, in the possession of the late Mr. Ives, now in my hands, observes, that "no king that ever reigned in England coined in more different places than Canute. Keder gives 26 cities and towns. Among the rest *on Grante*, which must be *Cambridge*. Whether this proceeded from the pride of the Dane, and was granted to many towns to procure their affection, cannot be determined. The privilege of coining was not quite free and unpaid for. So Domesday under Colchester, besides what the *Monetarii* paid, *reddunt burgenfes de Coleceftre & Melduna 20 lib. pro moneta.*"

F I N I S.

F

From this view of CAWUTER's Coinage, it appears that he had  
minted in the following places in England.

- |              |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Stokebury,   | Hereford,   | Exeter,     |
| Shrewsbury,  | Hilbr,      | Gloucester, |
| Southampton, | Montgomery, | Haring,     |
| Southwark,   | Ipwich,     | Hereford,   |
| Stamford,    | Leicester,  |             |
| Stbury,      | Lincoln,    |             |
| Tamworth,    | London,     |             |
| Thetford,    | Manchester, |             |
| Wells,       | Nottingham, |             |
| Winchester,  | Oxford,     |             |
| York,        | Rockingham, |             |
|              | Sarum,      |             |

The late Rev. Mr. North, in a curious MS. account with drawings  
of Saxons and English coins, by Mr. Hordel, in the possession of the late  
Mr. Ives, now in my hands, observes, that "no king that ever reigned  
in England coined in more distant places than Canute. Kober gives 16  
cities and towns. Among the rest are Gwent, which must be Cambridge.  
Whether this preceded from the pride of the Dane, and was granted to  
many towns to procure their allegiance, cannot be determined. The pri-  
vilege of coining was not given free and unpaid for. So Domelday under  
Colchester, besides what the mintmaster paid, retained burgesses the Colchester  
to maintain the mint."



